

Shorter Notes

THE IDENTITY OF *POLYPODIUM SALICIFOLIUM* VAHL.—Carl Christensen (Ind. Fil. 561. 1906) lists *Polypodium salicifolium* Vahl (Ecolog. Amer. 3: 31. 1807) as a dubious species, presumably because he did not see a type or other authentic specimens. While identifying a lot of specimens from the Botanical Museum and Herbarium, Copenhagen, Denmark, Mr. Morton and I discovered the type of this species, a specimen from Montserrat collected by Ryan. The specimen is obviously *Thelypteris angustifolia* (Willd.) Proctor. Because Vahl's name antedates *Meniscium angustifolium* Willd. in L. (Sp. Pl. ed. 4, 5: 133. 1810), the epithet *salicifolium* would displace the well-known *angustifolium* if it were transferred to *Thelypteris*. However, there is an Old World species of *Thelypteris*, until recently called *Dryopteris salicifolia* (Wall. ex Hook.) C. Chr., which would need a new epithet if Vahl's name were transferred to *Thelypteris*. The combination *Thelypteris salicifolia* (Wall. ex Hook.) Reed, Phytologia 17: 311. 1968 preserves the present usage of these epithets.—DAVID B. LELLINGER, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES NEW TO NEWFOUNDLAND.¹—An examination of specimens filed as *Asplenium viride* in the herbarium of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has revealed one of *A. trichomanes* L., which was found on the southerly slopes of a dry, serpentine ridge near the head of the North Arm, Humber District, Newfoundland, on July 18, 1950 (E. Rouleau 888, DAO). North Arm is the northern arm of the Bay of Islands on the west coast of Newfoundland. It is approximately 20 miles north of the city of Corner Brook, which is situated on the southern arm of the same bay. This collection is a most interesting northeastward range extension of some 250 miles from Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Rimouski County, Quebec (the

¹ Plant Research Institute Contr. No. 677.

closest locality cited by Fernald in "Gray's Manual") is about 500 miles west of this site. Roland² reported *A. trichomanes* in Nova Scotia "from Kings, Cumberland, Guysborough and Inverness Co[unties]. Scattered records exist for other localities in the province." The following records from Victoria County, which lies adjacent to Inverness County on Cape Breton Island, are also noteworthy: Abundant on wet cliff, Gray Glen Brook, *Smith et al.* 4442 (DAO); very abundant on dry cliff crevices, Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, *Smith et al.* 7924 (DAO); abundant, top of boulder slope, Rocky Brook, *Smith et al.* 7971 (DAO).—W. J. CODY, *Plant Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.*

THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE BUTTON FERN.—Among the few species of *Tectaria* in cultivation in the United States, only one is gemmiferous. It has been identified¹ as *T. cicutaria* (L.) Copel., a West Indian species, which it resembles in its pinnate-pinnatifid to bipinnate-pinnatifid fronds. It is not that species, however, but is identical with *T. gemmifera* (Fée) Alston. I have compared a specimen of the Button Fern grown by Mrs. MacFadden with several specimens of this east African species which I borrowed from Kew. The hairs on the underside of the blades of *T. cicutaria* are long, their cells are longer than broad, and they are found on the laminar tissue as well as on the axes and veins. There are no buds (gemmae) on the rhachises or costae. *Tectaria gemmifera* has much shorter hairs, with the cells about as long as broad, and the hairs are confined to the axes and veins. Numerous buds are present on the rhachises and costae. These bear many, thin, lanceate-auriculate, ciliate scales; in the few specimens I have seen none have produced plantlets while attached to the mother plant.—D. B. LELLINGER, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.* 20560.

¹ Joe, Barbara. 1964. Ferns cultivated in California: *Tectaria*. *Baileya* 12: 47-51.

² Roland, A. E. 1947. Flora of Nova Scotia. *Proc. Nova Scotian Inst. Sci.* 21(344): 95-642.